North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851. NO. 42.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

SNOW HILL ACADEMY.

THE Ninth Session of this institution will commence in the

New Building.

on the Hill, on monday the 24th of March next.

In this institution young men are prepared for College or fitted for the ordinary duties of active life. At the urgent solicitation of the friends and patrons of the School, I will continue to act as instructor of the same, relying and confiding upon the good will and approbation of an enlightened community for encouragement and support. The discipline will be found to be mild and efficient, and every attention is paid to the intellectual and moral improvement of the student.

Good board can be obtained in or near the village at rates ranging from $5 to $7 per month, washing included.

TERMS.

Greek, Latin, and Mathematics,	$12 per ses. of 5 mo.	
Higher English, branches	8 "	" do
Lower English, "	6 "	" do

No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. No deviation from the above rates.

A. H. DOWELL, *Principal.*

Snow Hill. Feb. 25th, 1851. 38—4w.

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

KERR & MARBURY,

Successors to James P. Smith,

Importers and Dealers in

Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass,

AND EARTHERN WARE,

Lamps, Looking Glasses, Brittannia and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c.

Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,

SYCAMORE STREET.

Petersburg, Va.

Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similiar House North. An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26, 1851. 34—3t.

REMOVAL.

WM. G. NOBLE takes this means to inform his friends in North Carolina, that he continues with

Cameron, Hayward and Edwards,

(Late Lindsley, Cameron & Hayward,)

who have removed to

No. 161, Broadway, New York,

adjoining Rathbun's Hotel, and are now opening and will continue to receive by every Steamer from Europe the

Newest, Richest and most desirable styles of French, German, English, Italian, India Silk and

FANCY GOODS,

to be found in this market. He particularly invites an examination by Merchants visiting the city, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Orders will meet with strict attention.

New York, Feb. 20, 1850. 32—4w.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

LATEST FASHIONS.

OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere. Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c., for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—3t.

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

LAW SCHOOL,

AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

NTuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	$18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

To all Whom may concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And farther, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.

February 8, 1851. 29—

Muster Rolls of the War of 1812.

IN PRESS at the Raleigh Times Printing Office, and will shortly be published, the Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, detached from the Militia of North Carolina, under requisitions from the President of the United States. Published in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of January 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

The work will make, probably, upwards of 100 pages, and will be out in about three weeks. A limited number of extra copes will be printed, and may be obtained on application to this office. Price one dollar per copy.

Persons at a distance, sending the money, will have the works mailed to their address.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, Feb. 28, 1851. 32—3t.

PEPSIN,

The True Digestive Fluid, or

GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, we ve fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

CONFECTIONARIES,

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.

Sam'l. H. Marks,

Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

To my Friends and Customers at CHAPEL HILL. I shall visit the Hill immediately after my return from the North, to take measures of such gentlemen as desire us to furhish their Clothing for the approaching Commencement. My purpose is to be at Miss Ann Hilliards on or about the 26th or 27th of March. THOS. M. OLIVER,

Of OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, March 15, 1851. 38—

Sale of Land.

ON Saturday the 22d of March instant, I shall sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, at Rolesville, all the lands on the east side of the old stage road, belonging to the estate of Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd, known as the Ezell land—part of which is the old mill-pond tract. MARY WHITAKER, *Executor.*

March 1, 1851. 37—td.

BRUCE'S

Improved Morticing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Printer Wanted.

A GOOD Journeyman printer is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor of the *Democrat*, Graham, N. C.

March 19, 1851. 39—3t.

Fresh Garden Seed.

OF all the popular Varieties this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

January 30, 1851. 26—3m

City Tax List.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the first day of April next, to take the City Tax List for the current year, according to law. WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, March 6th, 1851. 36—

Scotch Snuff and obacco.

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* o the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly and, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & o.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, a lot of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by

K. W. PETERSILIA.

February 15, 1851. 30—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 1, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received for Sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Perfumed Matches,

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they ar free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

Swords Pocket Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at TURNER'S

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 26—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season.

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as chea elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850 5—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct 9, 1850. 836

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850.

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834

Brown Sheetings and Spun Cotton.

2000 YARDS 4-4 Brown Sheeting's, by the Bale or piece. 150 Bunches Spun Cotton, Nos. 4 to 16. For sale by J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19, 1850. 16—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale yd Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1861. 23—

JOHN KANE'S

RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,

And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,

RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 6—tf.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL* &

which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine

Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,

Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented. R. TUCKER & SON,

No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

LAW NOTICE.

D. K McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER suppply just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day,

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 14, 1851. 30—

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at

HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 3

New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1851. 27—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin at E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1851. 23—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

SPEECH OF MR. WILLIAM HILL,

OF NEW HANOVER,

On introducing a Resolution directing the Adjutant General to have published the Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the war of 1812, and to send one copy to the County Court Clerk of each County in the State:

MR. SPEAKER: I desire to say a few words in explanation and in support of the resolution which I have just offered, as it may not be understood by many members of the House.

Congress, on the 28th of September 1850, passed a law granting a Bounty of land to those who had served in the war of 1812 and certain other wars. The execution of this law devolved upon the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and he with commendable zeal, in October 3d, not one week after the passage of the law, issued a circular in which he stated that "the President esteemed it no less a privilege than a duty to adopt all the means in his power to give prompt and efficient operation to this beneficent measure," and that he should cause to be published the necessary forms and instructions to guide claimants at the earliest practicable moment.

In publishing this circular, the Washington Republic says "these forms will with *the military rolls* be deposited in the Clerk's office of every County." The forms and instructions have been published and forwarded, but the third Auditor has contradicted the statement as to the publication of the *rolls*. That which so far as relates to her own volunteers it is proposed by this resolution that North Carolina should do, and that which I am most anxious to see done, as it will secure, facilitate and cheapen to the patriots of 1812, their widows or children, the obtainment of the tardy bounty of their country.

The war of 1812 was waged for free trade and sailor's rights—it was brought on by the earnest remonstrances and complaints of the New England States, whose trade England so seriously interrupted. After the war was declared throughout New England aid and comfort was extended to our enemies, not merely by newspaper articles, Speeches, Hartford Conventions, &c., but by burning blue lights on the coast as signals and by other overt acts of treason. North Carolina as little interested probably as any other State in the carrying trade, presented a glorious contrast to New England.

In December 11th, 1811, the General Assembly passed resolutions approving the course of the government in its preparations and recommendations of war.

We read in Nile's Register of the same date with the declaration of war, a letter from a company of aged men of over 60 years of age volunteering under the title of "Silver Locks" a second time to bear arms under the flag of their country. The tone of this highly patriotic letter recalls the spirit of past centuries when love of country was the chief virtue and nationality absorbed all other sentiments. I congratulate the gentleman from Rowan on this evidence of the patriotiom of his people—these "remnants of patriotism" as they are called in the papers of that day. I congratulate North Carolina that the conduct of her sons should fill so honorable a paragraph in the history of the times.

The Legislature in 1814 passed a resolution disapproving the course of David Stone in opposing the war, in consequence of which he resigned. At a later period of the same session the following resolution preceded by some patriotic remarks was introduced by Mr. Porter of Rutherford, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the most efficient measures be adopted by this General Assembly to aid the general government in a vigorous prosecution of the war against Great Britain and her allies.

It is to such men and the descendants of such men that I desire to secure the benefits of this law. North Carolinians, among the first and most active in the field, should not be the last to receive the evidences of their country's gratitude and affection.

Two requisitions were made upon North Carolina, of 7000 men each; so that there are now fourteen thousand of our fellow citizens directly or indirectly concerned in the bounty land law.

The muster rolls will furnish the applicant with nearly all the facts required by the forms and instructions. Most of the rank and file were men taken from the humble walks of life, and without the assistance of the rolls will be unable to comply with the requisitions of the Department. They felt as well and fought as well as the better informed, but are unable to retain in their memories facts which are by this law made *indispensable*. They must abandon their claims or go to the expense of employing an agent to look up the same testimony which the passage of my resolution will place in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of each county in the State.

According to the statistics of human life, the generation who were engaged in the war have passed away, and with them all the facts of their service. The widow and orphan whose happiness has been destroyed or prospects blighted by the patriotism of the husband or father, and who have been righteously admitted to share this bounty of their country, must be totally uninformed as to all those particulars enumerated in the forms and instructions, and will have to resort, in the absence of the *printed rolls*, to an agent or Attorney to canvass the neighborhood or write to the Adjutant General here. No Agent or Attorney can or will do this for a sum less than ten dollars; and when we consider how great an opportunity is afforded him for magnifying his services and how many grasping men are engaged in the business, the average cost of collecting the required proofs is put low at $10. The State then at a cost of not more than $200, can furnish to her fourteen thousand soldiers, what can not be obtained by them individually at not less than $140,000. I cannot believe, as I have heard it intimated, that any man will vote against the resolutions, because that the second one appropriates for so beneficent a purpose the paltry sum of $100. We should be meanly niggard with our pennies towards those who were generous in the sacrifice of comforts and life for us, were we to do so.

But all other advantages are but secondary to that of *facilitating* the claimant in his application. If this cannot be done, the law to most of them is useless. Congress seems to be making a mighty effort to squander the Public Lands, proposing even to give them all away, and yearly making appropriations which will soon leave it none to give.

At the present rate of the passage of applications through the Department, it will be ten years before the last applicant can get his claim acted upon; so that it is likely before half the warrants are issued, there will be no land upon which to locate them. If any one is thus indirectly to be deprived of the benefits of this law, let us take care that it be not our constituents. Slow always to prefer their claims, we should do something to excite them to it. If these resolutions are passed, and public attention called to them, nothing will hinder that within one month after the publication of the rolls, every claim in our State should be known, and nearly all forwarded to Washington.

I desire and trust, Mr Speaker, that the General Government may so act, that not one soldier of the war in which the laurels of Jackson and Harrison were won, may be defeated in his just expectations, under the Bounty Land Law of September last; but if disappointment must come to some, it is but natural that I should desire to ward it from those of my own State—the upholders and defenders of the honor of North Carolina, under the stars and stripes of the Union.

REPLY TO AN INFIDEL. An American traveler, being unexpectedly at the mole or quarantine of Odessa, was very civilly offered "half of his apartments, and a sofa to lie on," by a young Englisman, who acted as translator to the mole. After they had formed an intimate acquaintance, and one evening had retired to rest, the traveller asked his friend how he could endure his blasphemy which was constantly heard there. The young Englishman replied that, "as a gentleman, these things were disagreeble to him, but as their being intrinsically wrong, it was no matter of concern to him, as he denied the truth of all revelation."

The traveler, without supposing the remark would be heeded except by courtesy, replied: Either Christ was an impostor, or he was not. If he was an impostor, we have the inconceivable phenomenon of a base man practising virtue, self-denial, charity, forgiveness of injuries, through his whole life, in spite of scourging, contumely, and even crucifixion. Is it philosophical to suppose that a bad man would take so much pains to make men good? But if he were not an impostor, then he has told the truth, and we must believe him!"

"Is it possible that I have never seen that before?" was the only reply of the young Englishman; but the argument sunk deep into his heart, and when the traveler had arrived at Alexandria, he received a letter from the former skeptic acknowledging him "as the best friend he ever had," encouraged him to be equally faithful to others, and praying him not to forget his "Odessa convert." *American Messenger.*

PLANK ROADS.

As the system of Plank Roads is daily growing in public favor, and as we have vast districts of country, particularly in the South and West, in which any other system of improved roads is as yet totally out of the question—we give the following extract on this subject from a report made by George Geddes, Esq., Civil Engineer, Fairmount, Onandaga County, New York. On large plantations, where water or steam power is used, and where water is abundant, these roads would probably pay well, even where laid down for private plantation purposes. They would effectually do away with the "hub-deep" condition of the roads on the rich alluvial lands in winter, and effect a saving of at least ninety per cent in the labour of transportation from the gin or sugar house to the landing.

"Plank roads have recently been introduced into this country. According to the patent office report of January, 1843, they had their origin in Russia, and were introduced into Canada by Lord Sydenham, he being induced to try the experiment in consequence of the great cost, in the first instance, of McAdamizing a road, and the expense of keeping it in repair.

The first road made of plank was near Toronto. The three miles nearest the city having been McAdamized, the plank road commenced at that distance from the city, and was extended some miles into the country. The plank road lasted eight years, requiring during that time merely nominal repairs. The McAdam road, in the same time required an annual expenditure of $400 a mile in repairs; amounting, in three years, to $3,200 a mile, a sum more than sufficient to replank a road. When the plank road required a new covering, one half of the stone road was dug up, and flung on top of the other half, and a track of plank eight feet wide was laid down in the place occupied by the stone. It happened that I visited Toronto at the time the plank road was building, and the eight feet track was being put into the stone road. The plank first used were sixteen feet long and three inches thick. They had worn out in the middle for a space of about seven feet wide—the ends of the plank being entire. The middle of the road had settled by the weight of the teams and loads that had passed over it. The sills were sound enough to justify their use for another covering. I saw the eight feet track in use, and then expressed the opinion that, as the narrow road was so much more evenly pressed down by the loads than was the wide road, it would be firmer, and that if more than one eight feet track was demanded by the travel, it would be vastly better to lay two eight feet tracks, than one sixteen feet, not only because they would settle more evenly, but that the facilities for passing would be greatly increased. A road sixteen feet wide, experience proved, would be used in the middle. A wide load, going slowly along it, rendered it very difficult for a vehicle that was moving faster, upon overtaking the wide load to pass it. In making my report to the commissioners for the distribution of the stock of the Salina and Central Square Plank Road, at whose request I had visited Toronto, for the purpose of obtaining information upon this subject, I proposed two eight feet tracks for their road, and made my estimate of the cost accordingly. A year later I again visited Toronto, and to my surprise long planks were entirely abandoned. The road, as it was extended into the country, being made of a single eight feet track, having a smooth earth road to turn out upon, alongside the plank.

The result of these examinations was, that we determined upon making a single track upon one side of the centre of the road, and wherever we had ordinary earth to grade twelve feet wide upon the other side of the centre. Over some light sand we laid two tracks, and in one instance, for a short distance, we laid a sixteen feet road, owing to peculiar circumstances; so that we have a single plank track on one side of the road, and an earth road to turn out upon; and we have two tracks, four feet apart, of plank; and we have a wide plank road. The two separate tracks of plank are the most perfect road, and furnish the greatest facilities for teams to pass. The eight feet track is next in convenience, for it being on the side of the centre of the road that gives it to the loaded team that is going into town, (and the loading is chiefly going to town,) the unloaded team generally does all the turning out, while the loaded team travels on one side of the centre, and not in the middle of the road; while on the sixteen feet plank the traveller inclines to keep the centre, and the slow movements of the loaded team, in turning out, very generally drives a light team off the ends of the plank upon sidling ground. When a team upon the single track is overtaken, it is much easier to pass it than when it is moving along the middle of the wide track; for the slow-going team is on one side of the centre, in the case of the narrow road, and there is a twelve feet earth road on the other side of the centre, for the fast-going team to pass by upon. The only way to make the wide track as convenient for passing as the narrow, is to grade an earth road, outside of the ends of the plank, and that would add to the cost, and make the road-bed so wide that it would be difficult to drain it well.

It has been proposed to fasten a scantling upon the middle of a sixteen feet tract, leaving occasional vacancies for teams to cross from one side to the other, as a means of causing the travel to pass, upon ends of the track. This remedy for the evils of a wide single track, is expensive and objectionable from the inconvenience in crossing freely at any point.

Every view of the question results in this; that roads that are not greatly travelled require but a single eight feet track, save over very soft ground, and that roads that require more than one such track, should have too narrow tracks, in preference to one wide track. It is safe to say, that whenever two tracks are demanded, for the accommodation of travel, (unless the necessity grows out of the fact that the earth is very unsuited to road making,) that that demand will surely justify the investment of the money the second track will cost; for it must be a very great amount of travel that will not be accommodated by a single eight feet track, with a carefully cared for earth road to turn out upon alongside of it.

Experiments have been made to test the proper mode of laying the plank: "On the Chambly road the planks are twelve feet long, but laid diagonally, so as to make the road but eight feet wide. The weight of half the vehicle and load coming suddenly upon one end of the plank, and the other end not being kept down at the same time, the traffic constantly tends to disrupt the road, and the planks are loose, and spring from end to end." * * * "At Quebec, part of the road has been planked, the plank being laid lengthwise. It was considered that the planks would stand better the friction, and, when necessary, could be more easily taken up, and the road repaired. One strong objection to this mode of laying the plank is found to be, that the horses cannot keep their feet when much weighted, and are much exposed to falling, in consequence. Under all these circumstances, most have approved the manner in which the planks are laid on the Toronto road."

[*Patent Office Report*, 1843, p. 129.

In constructing plank roads, it is necessary to have the earth upon which the plank are to be laid broken up and made fine, that they may touch the earth at every point. This is important, for if any space be left for air under the plank, or alongside the sills, dry rot follows. The sills should not be large; four inches square is sufficient. They should be perfectly bedded into the earth, and there should be broken earth under them, care being taken that they should not rest firmly upon rocks or other hard substances, that will not allow them to settle.

All earth formations of this nature will settle some, and the sills must be permitted to go down as the rest of the structure settles, or a space for air would be left between the plank and the earth, and the sills would thus support the plank; whereas the plank should rest upon the earth at every point. Nothing is gained by wide or deep sills, and the whole support of the road is the earth that is covered by the plank, and the amount is in no wise increased by wide sills. The chief use of sills is to grade by, and to keep the road in form until the earth becomes settled.

There is, in the vicinity of Toronto, a short plank road that has no sills at all under it, and the grade is very nearly as exact as those roads where sills are used.

The plank having been laid, the next thing is to grade a road some ten or twelve feet wide on one side, and two or three on the other, by taking earth from the ditches on each side, and bringing it by a ditch scraper just up and even with the upper side of the plank, so that if a wheel runs off the track it passes upon a smooth surface of earth. The ends of the plank should not be laid even, but a part should project from two to four inches by the general line, to prevent a rut being cut just along the ends of a plank. If the ends of the plank are even, and a small rut is made, the wheel of a loaded wagon will scrape along the ends for some distance before it will rise up to the top of the plank, unless the wagon moves in a direction nearly across the road; but if the wheel cannot move two feet forward without coming square against the edge of a projecting plank, the difficulty of getting on the road is avoided. It is not necessary to pin or spike the plank to the sills.

Perfect drainage must be secured, and to that end, the ditches must be deep and wide, and good sluices whenever the water crosses the road. This is the important point—DRAIN PERFECTLY.

The thickness of the plank must be decided by the amount of travel. If it is sufficient to insure the *wearing* out, and not the *rolling* out, of the timber, four inches is the thickness; if that thickness is not justified by the travel, then three inches should be used, but not less. The kind of timber is, too, a point that must be controlled by circumstances. Pine is used at Toronto; hemlock on the Salina road; in some of the Western States it is likely that oak might be procured at a reasonable price. The number of feet (board measure) of lumber required for sills four inches square, for one mile, is 14080; plank, three inches thick, for a single track eight feet wide, will measure 126,720 feet. The grading and laying a track will vary in cost, according to circumstances. When an old roadway is used, and hills are not to be cut down, or valleys filled up, it will not vary much from fifty cents a rod for one track.

In those sections of the country where lumber is cheap, plank roads must go into very general use; and, in some localities, it is the only road that can be made to endure the changes of the climate with any reasonable outlay of money. Less power is required to draw loading over them, and they are superior in every repect to McAdam roads—while they last."

EXTREME UNCTION, OR THE JOCKEY'S SPIRITUAL ADVISER. A noted horse jockey in Connecticut, who had, by his profound knowledge of horseology, and various arts and sciences "adjacent thereto," accumulated a considerable property, was a great hypochondriac, and exaggerated every slight disorder that attacked him into a dangerous disease. Some of his neighbors were uncharitable enough to assert that his conscience made him tremble at the slightest menace of death. It is certain that whenever he was laid upon his bed with sickness, he began straightway to talk aloud of his approaching dissolution, and bore his friends and neighbors with querulous complaints. Once when sick, an old confederate, who had travelled with him and aided him in despoiling the Egyptians in every county of the State, called to see him. This friend comprehended the nature of his complaint at once, and requested the family to allow him to manage matters in his own way for a day or two. He changed the tactics which others had previously employed, and instead of prophesying smooth things, he out-Heroded Herod in croaking over his friend's maladies, and soon pronounced him a dying man. From time to time he dropped in, and so worked upon his feelings that he brought the disease to a crisis.

He called upon him the second day about noon, and taking his sick friend's wrist between his fingers, he shook his head mournfully, and, with a tear in his eye, murmured—

"Poor fellow, it will soon be over."

"This is hard, Sam," said the sick professor of horseology, and he groaned in bitterness of spirit.

"Hard enough!" said Sam. "Just as you've got the nice farm paid for. Your boys will raise the devil when you're gone."

"Oh—oh!"

"What is the matter?"

"Oh, such a pain shot through me!"

"Hain't you got any thing on your mind that you want to say—pretty soon? That last horse you sold for a colt was as old as a man, you know."

"Oh no, Sam, I've nothing to say; that is I've got so much to say that it's no use to try! Sam!"

"What?"

"Can't you—can't you pray for me?"

"Well, it's something that ought to be done and I think I'll try."

Sam knelt down, and the sick one covered his head with the blanket and fairly writhed in agony of soul. Sam began, keeping one corner of an eye upon the bed.

"Oh Lord, thy servant that's now lying sick on the bed, having burnt out the *candle* of life in the service of the devil, (Groans from the blanket,) is now desirous of throwing the snuff in his Maker's face. (sick one peeps out.) He lies here a broken down nag, spavined, ringboned and heavy, and thou knowest that he has raised the hardest colts in this neighborhood. (Blanket jerked down convulsively.) Thou knowest, Lord, that he has been one of the greatest liars (heightened color in the sick man's face) and cheats, (fist doubled under the blanket) and the d—dest horse jocky that ever trotted thy footstool."

"It's an infernal lie, you scoundrel!" said the reviving patient. You're a cussed sight worse than ever I could be!" and he leaped from the bed. "You cheated me twice yourself, you cussed hypocrite!" roared the furious invalid—and he fairly turned his friend out of doors.

The horse jockey was abroad the next day, and soon commenced sending his boys to school, and reforming his own manners of life. He was changed from the very hour that the prayer was made at his bedside, and lived and died a better man.

Yankee Blade.

THE HYPOCRISY OF NORTHERN PHILANTHROPY. We wonder if a Northern negrophilist, especially a "conscience" man of Massachusetts, can read the following article without a blush of shame. It is one of the thousand facts, constantly coming to light to prove the intense hypocrisy of Freesoil philanthropy. It is of a piece with the war of castes rapidly coming to a head in all the free States, the end of which, is nothing less than the expulsion of the black race, which they profess to love so much from their borders. They first assert, that all men are "free and equal," that color should make no distinction in the political and social rights of men. Practicing on this, they condemn the blacks among them to the lowest menial employments. Boot blacks, waiters and barbers are the highest employments to which they can rise under the white ban.

If they drive a hack or a dray, the Jehus and Cartmen, run over them, break their carriages and thus drive them from an occupation which they cannot safely pursue. Next, they are refused political rights, and can only vote in some States, under to them, a high property qualification—social privileges they have none.

Next, they steal Southern slaves, harbor them when they run away, and will conclude the farce by driving the poor devils from the land, where they have been promised liberty, equality and peace. And during all this time, it is the free States that are carrying on the African slave trade with Brazil; and no doubt with Cuba too. Comment on facts like these is unnecessary. A Northern paper blushes to publish them. And with all this hypocrisy, the South, under the policy of submission is constantly going down, under the weight of influence which Freesoilism is able to bring to bear upon the action of the General Government. By it, we have been robbed of our territorial rights, excluded from the gold of California, seen our property reprobated by the Legislature of the Union, and a strong sett given to the heady current of agitation, which if unchecked, leads inevitably to ultimate abolition. And this has been the work of the vilest hypocrites—of men, who pretending to teach us humanity, are themselves, crushing the race of their affected love, beneath the iron heel of prejudice; dealing in the foreign traffic in flesh, and are now preparing to expatrate them from the land of their birth and of promised liberty to those who fly to it. Who would be a submissionist? *Columbus Times.*

AFRAID OF SPOILING HIS BEAUTY. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives the following:

"Mr. Blair, of the Globe that was, hearing of Mr. Benton's sickness, called on him the other day. He first met the ladies in the parlor, who told him that the Colonel was sick in bed, and that the doctor had forbidden people to enter his room. Mr. Blair thought that as an old friend, he enjoyed the privilege of seeing Mr. Benton under all circumstances, and accordingly rushed into his bed-chamber. There he was appalled to find Col. Benton sitting up in his bed, his face covered with scales and scars. "What in the name of Heaven, is the matter with you?" cried Mr. Blair. "Nothing, sir," replied Col. Benton, putting himself in his usual senatorial expounding attitude, patting with two fingers of his right hand, the palm of his left hand: "Small pox, sir—small pox; ha, ha, ha, !" Blair rushed out like a thunderbolt, and immediately got himself vaccinated, to save his beauty!

From the Richmond Enquirer.

RETRIBUTIVE VENGEANCE OF TERRIBLE LYNCH-LAW. The same mail brings us accounts of two cases, the one in California, the other in Mississippi—both flagrant in crime and infamy, both followed by instant lightning-like, awful retribution. From a letter in the New York Journal of Commerce, written at San Nevada, California, we make the following thrilling extract:

"Here is one instance of a very common mode of administering justice to criminals in our midst.

A drunken Englishman, named Divine, murdered his wife under circumstances of unusual cruelty. During their whole residence in Georgetown, she had supported him and their children by her own industry. He asked her one morning for some money to gamble with, but she told him to wait until he was sober. He rushed across the room for a pistol, but she anticipated him and threw it into a bucket of water. He then leaped into the street, snatched a rifle from the shoulder of a stander-by, returned and shot her through the heart.

It was Sunday, and as usual the places of resort were filled by miners, who invariably spend that holiday in town. The report of a rifle in the street was nothing unusual, but the tale of horror flew as only rumor can fly, and in five minutes the house was filled. In such a country as ours, and under such circumstances as these, men act rather than speak. A neighboring "Round Tent" (our gambling houses are often turned into Court Rooms on account of their size) was selected as a scene of trial. The prisoner was led in, and then before a word was spoken, another party brought in the body of his wife, just as she fell with the dark blood oozing from her breast. She was gently laid on a large table near her husband. This sight stung the people into frenzy. No one thought of wasting words in a trial. The prisoner was seized, and hurried towards a little eminence overlooking the village, where the noose of a lariat swung significantly from a tree. Just at this moment, a man of great influence with the people in that vicinity, attempted to persuade them to postpone their design until a Coroner's inquest should be held upon the body, and a summary trial, but still a trial, had, after the verdict. With much difficulty he succeeded, on condition that the inquest and trial should both be held on that day; and as the Coroner was at Columa, four o'clock was given as the last moment. An express was sent to Columa, and to save time, a jury empanelled to act instantly upon his arrival. They sat together in the tent with the prisoner and the body. The mob waited outside, but were not unemployed. A deep pit was dug at the foot of the tree, and all the solemn furniture of the grave prepared.

As four o'clock approached, the silence of the mob was broken by deep whispers and hoarse murmurs. Rifles, pistols, and bowie-knives were freely displayed. This did not escape the notice of the jury, and they began, not unnaturally, to fear for their own safety. At last when the sun was low in the West, the mob could wait no longer, but tore up the sides of the tent and rushed in just in time to see the last juryman escaping by a back way. They went at their task without a word. At the head of a long procession, the murderer marched to his gallows, and the body of his wife was borne close behind him. The children—thank Heaven!—were not there; but even in that stern scene, they were not forgotten. A small box, marked "*For the Orphans,*" was nailed to the tree, and many an ounce was poured into it from the purses of those who followed the father to his death.

The body of the murdered woman was lowered into a wide pit, and even while the wretched man gazed upon it, and upon that empty but significant box by his side, the cord suddenly tightened around his neck and he swayed in the air. The mob sat on the hill side and sternly watched him.

At the end of half an hour, he was cut down and laid in the grave by the side of his wife. In five minutes, Georgetown was as still as that lonely grave upon the hill. Not a man was to be seen in the streets:—no one knew any thing of that lawless mob.

In the evening, the Coroner arrived, and upon hearing the story, summoned his jury for morning. They met at sunrise upon the hill, and stood around the unfilled grave, while the end of a cut cord dangled above their heads. They exchanged a few words, and after laying a slip of paper upon each of the bodies, proceded to fill up the grave. Upon one of the slips was written, "Murdered by —— Divine, her husband," and upon the other, "Died according to the will of God, by the justice of men."

The Paulding (Jasper county, Miss.,) Clarion has the following blood-curdling sketch of one of the most dreadful and atrocious crimes on record. No one can be surprised that summary vengeance was resorted to:

"Since the time when the midnight murder of Dr. Longgon and family sent a thrill of horror through the community, no event has created a deeper sorrow and more pervading indignation than the assassination, on Tuesday last, of Mrs. Mary Dixon, wife of John Dixon, and her infant child, at her residence, in the neighborhood of William Bridges, Esq., by Haley, a negro man belonging to Mr. Zacharia Thompson, (the lady's father.) Having been summoned on the coroner's jury, we went in person to the scene of the horrible tragedy, saw the mutilated body of the murdered woman, the severed throat of her infant, and witnessed, without regret, the summary and terrible, but still inadequate expiation of his triple and atrocious crime by the monster. The revolting facts are briefly these:

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Dixon, unconscious of the awful doom impending over his family, started from home in quest of cattle. His little son, an artless child, a few months over two years old, started fondly after him, pursuing him some distance, unnoticed by the father and undiscovered by the mother. Mrs. Dixon soon missed the boy, went after him, and called to him to return. She was then approached by the brutal villain, Haley, who at once offered such indignities as the virtue and pride of civilized woman resents and resists, even at the peril of life. She repelled the advances of the bestial monster, yielding neither to threats nor disgusting importunities, when he felled her to the earth. An outrage, too abhorrent for mention—an outrage that stirs to unappeasable indignation every manly and sympathetic feeling in the human breast was then perpetrated upon the person of his victim by the incarnate demon. She asked, at the hands of the fiend, life—life, that she might prepare for her solitary remaining hope—a refuge for her crushed spirit in heaven! But the ruffian heeded her not; he spurned the prayer of the wife, injured beyond reparation, and beat her on the head with pine limbs and stabbed her until she died! * * * The infant was found about thirty steps from the mother, its throat cut twice with long deep gashes. * * *

When Haley was arrested his clothes were stained with blood, and the wretch attempted and did throw away his knife. After being severely whipped, he made the annexed confession. His implication of the boy, Paul, is entirely discredited by the citizens of the neighborhood, various circumstances strongly tending to exculpation of the latter. On Thursday, about two hundred persons were assembled, including many ladies. The guilt of Haley was too manifest for doubt; and while indignation was at its height, and the blood curdled at the vivid recollection of the unexampled atrocity, it was proposed that Haley be burned to death. To this proposition there was not a single dissentient, if we except the officers of the law, who, in compliance with their sworn duty, protested against the *illegality* of the act. All were eager for the instant and signal punishment of the worse than murderer. Accordingly, he was borne to a tree, chained to it, and surrounded with light and other wood. It is worthy of remark that the slaves present evinced commendable abhorrence of the crime and the criminal, and assisted with alacrity in his punishment. We will not dwell upon the horrors of the monster's death-scene. But in simple justice, we would observe, that those who participated in burning the negro, in point of respectability and character, would rank favorably with the same number of citizens in any State."

The confession above alluded to contains a full acknowledgement of guilt, but falsely implicates another servant (Paul) as the murderer of the woman, while he killed the child. This was evidently with the hope of release from the stake. The confession was made and taken down while he stood tied thereto. In a previous confession he implicated no one, and it seem he had long meditated an outrage upon the lady. He says:

"After the commission of the act, when we talked of killing her, she prayed and begged for her life, saying she was not prepared to die; and, although so much disgraced, she would never tell on us. This is all I can tell about it."

The husband, Mr. Dixon, did not return home till night on the day of the murder, when he found his youngest child (an infant) lying in the bed, but his wife and oldest child were absent.

[From the New York Herald.]

ELECTION OF EX-GOVERNOR FISH AS UNITED STATES SENATOR—TRIUMPH OF SEWARDISM IN NEW YORK. The telegraphic intelligence of yesterday morning, announcing the election of Ex-Governor Fish as United States Senator, startled the community. Every one had supposed that this important question had been disposed of, as far as the Legislature was concerned, and that it would come directly before the people at the next election. It seems, however, that the influence of Seward and his party in New York, have broken down all opposition, carried everything before them, and elected their candidate as United States Senator. Some persons say that the election is illegal and unconstitutional, and that Governor Fish will be rejected as soon as he seeks admission in the United States Senate during the next session. The moral effect, however, of the election of that gentleman, which is in favor of the increasing influence of Seward and his party in this great State, is not affected by any constitutional scruples. The result is before the world, that William H. Seward is the great magician that manages New York, and carries all its political influence in his bag or breeches pocket. The ordinary laws of the State, or the usual construction of written constitutions, are mere gossamer threads with politicians who believe only in a higher law, which overrules all constitutions and all written forms.

Various causes and influences have contributed to give this important and extraordinary triumph to Wm. H. Seward, in the politics of New York. The anti-slavery element, practically acting in opposition to the Fugitive Slave law, passed during the last session of Congress, is one of the most important elements in the triumph of William H. Seward in this State. Some weeks ago it was reported that the President and the cabinet, at Washington, had thrown the whole of their influence in the scale in opposition to the election of Mr. Fish, on the gronnd of his doubtful position on the recent compromise measures, and his opposition to the Fugitive Slave law especially. More recent statements have countenanced the belief that the President has given his influence in favor of Mr. Fish, notwithstanding the inference which may be drawn from Mr. Fish's election, and the countenance which it will give to the spread of anti-slavery feeling in the North. The President and his cabinet may mean well in this and in other matters; but the anti-slavery agitation in this State, and in the North generally, overrules all influences, and all arrangements, that may proceed from Washington.

Thus we go. The anti-slavery sentiment of the Northern States is slowly but surely making advances in every direction. Ohio has recently elected a free soil Senator; New York has followed suit; and it is now very likely, that one of the same character will be elected in Massachusetts, in spite of all the difficulties in the way of accomplishing such a result. William H. Seward and the anti-slavery influence, which is not yet of the ultra Garrison kind, but which is gradually and surely running in that direction, are growing and growing all around us, every where, beneath us and about us, in the Northern States. The whig party, once a national and a constitutional orgaization of the intelligence, the wealth, and respectability of the free States, is gradually assuming the position of a mere abolition faction, composed of various colors and stripes, from the pure black of Douglas, to the mixed complexion of William H. Seward and his political associates. The consequence of such a policy will be to increase the excitement at the South, and tend still further to alienate that section of the country from the North. Union committees, with their liberal collections and silly movements, cannot stay the tide of fanaticism. Castle Garden assemblages may rant and roar for a few hours, and eloquent lawyers may have their speeches circulated to the four winds of heaven, but the anti-slavery element, with William H. Seward, and an immense sectional party to back them, will go ahead, in opposition to all constitutional obstructions and legal enactments. In fact, we may as well now, as at any other time, set down as the most important movement, the following nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, for the whig party at the North to concentrate their forces upon:—

For President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, white man.
For Vice-President,
FRED. DOUGLAS, black man.

THE FREE SOILERS—REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. The Free-soil party at the North are in ecstacies at their triumph in the election of Hamilton Fish to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of New-York. In the city of New-York, the wildest demonstration of jubilation were indulged in. On the announcement of the event, 100 guns were fired from the Battery, and the doors of the Senator elect were thrown open to receive the congratulations of his friends.

The next stept will be, for the Legislature to pass resolutions for the modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. The lower House of the Ohio Legislature have already set the example. By a vote of thirty-nine to twenty, they have adopted a resolution that their Senators in Congress be instructed, and their Represeatives requested, to use all honorable means to obtain an immediate repeal, modification, or amendment of the Act of Congress, usually styled the Fugitive Slave Law, approved September 18, 1850. The affirmative vote is classified thus:—Whigs 22; Democrats 12; Free Soilers 5. The negative vote stands—Whigs 6; Democrats 13; Free Soilers 1; the last because the words "modification or amendment" were inserted.

Notwithstanding these indications of Punic faith at the North, the Whigs of the South are disposed to denounce every man as a traitor who has the independence to tell the people that their rights are in danger, and that the free States are not to be trusted on this subject. *Norfolk Argus.*

PECULIARITIES OF THE CAMEL. Viewed with the eye of even a compartively careless observer, the camel presents one of the most complete instances of design with relation to human wants. No part of its structure could be omitted without detriment to the wonderful work,—no part improved. Its very deformities, as the hump upon its back, and the unsightly lumps or collosites on its limbs, are absolutely necessary to its well-being. These callosites, which are seven in number, prevent the skin from cracking at those points where the weight of the animal rests upon the arid, burning sands, forming, as it were, cushions upon which it may kneel. The strong, nipper-like front teeth which the camel possesses, are evidently intended for cutting through the tough, dry plants which spring up here and there over the desert. Its nostrils are so formed that the animal can effectually close them against the sand-storm of the si moon. "The desert ship" seems to float rather than step on the elastic, pad-like cushions of its spreading feet, so admirably adapted for the soil upon which it treads: and, whatever be the nature of the ground, you hear no foot-fall, but see an immense animal approaching, noiseless as a cloud floating in the heavens. The structure of its stomach enables the camel to digest the coarsest vegetable tissues, and it even prefers such plants as a horse would refuse, to the finest pasture. It is satisfied with very little, and if stinted, even of this hard fare, the fat lumps present a store-house of nourishment. Its capability for sustaining thirst is extraordinary,—upon an emergency, for ten or twelve days. Naturally qualified for long abstinence from water, the camel is likewise furnished with a wonderful stomach, containing a series of reservoirs, which enable it not only to keep itself supplied with that necessary element, but also, in extremity, to save the life of its master. With regard, however, to the water found in these reservoirs, the common opinion as to its crystal-like purity, appears to be erroneous. Those who have been forced to the cruel necessity of obtaining it, state that, being mingled with the animal's undigested food, it must be strained for drink, and that even then it is somewhat bitter. The camel's eyes can look forward, and, in some degree, backward, but are shaded from the downward stroke of the sun by an over-hanging orbit, which prevents them from looking upward. From the sole of the elastic foot, to the crown of the well-balanced head, the camel, externally and internally, is formed for the destiny which it has to fulfil; and no sound physiologist can contemplate the creature without seeing in it an overwhelming manifestation of the wisdom and goodness of Divine Providence.

A LARGE CREVASSE. The Vicksburg Whig notices a number of crevasses on the Mississippi. One mile and a half of the Levee at the famous Point Look Out plantation has also given way, and no hope is entertained, or exertion made, to check the torrent which rushes through. This break will overflow, entirely, many of the plantations in Madison Parish, La., and more or less affect the balance of the Parish.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FRANKLIN.

England—The Ministry—Hungarian Exiles—Ireland—Petition Against Ecclesiastical Titles—Russia—The Markets—Cotton Unchanged—Flour Dull—Decline in Corn, &c.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1851. The Steamer Franklin left Cowes on the 8th March, at 1 o'clock 30 m. P. M. On the 9th, at 9 A. M., she passed the U. S. Mail steamer Washington, off Sleepy Island. The Washington was bound for Southampton.

The accounts of the Kaffir war are fully corroborated.

A fair business doing in the manufacturing districts, but the ⅛d. advance in cottons had not been maintained.

ENGLAND. The Duke of Wellington recommended the recall of Lord John Russell, together with his associates, to the Ministry, on account of the inability of Lord Stanley to form a protectionist Ministry. The whig Premier has therefore again resumed the reins of power, and no alteration in the construction of the Cabinet was likely to take place.

The Papal Aggression bill was to undergo various modifications. A new budget was to be brought forward, and it is probable Sir James Graham, Lord Aberdeen, and others, will form a cabinet with the ministry.

The British Government has provided a fund to defray the expenses, passage, &c., to America, of two hundred and sixty-two Hungarian exiles, just arrived from Turkey.

IRELAND. Fitzgerald, the well known Parish Priest, has forwarded to Lord Wellington a petition against the ecclesiastical titles. The Duke, in a letter, says he will present the petition to the House of Lords, and support its prayer.

FRANCE. The Assembly met on Monday. In the bureau to examine the budget for 1852, it was discovered that the assimilation of the floating debt has increased it to the sum of 71 millions francs within the past year. This afforded a subject of general conversation and apprehension in the political circles. Various suggestions were made for means to increase the receipts. This having been made known, it had considerable effect on the Paris bourse. Seventyfi-ve's were selling at 94f.24c.; and seventy-three's 58f.

GERMANY, *Berlin, March* 6. A despatch received from Austria recommends the refusal to comply with the Russian demand. The Government is determined not to recede from these demands, and will, if they are not acceded to, prefer the organization of the old Diet. Prince Metternich has been called upon by the Emperor for counsel respecting the re-organization of the confederation. The Prince advised not to centralize Austria too rigorously, nor push Prussia to extremities, lest the latter be forced to throw herself in the arms of revolution. He further adds that dangerous religious complications are to be apprehended if Russia should be too much provoked.

SWITZERLAND. The Swiss government has addressed a note to the cabinet at Vienna, promising to appoint some other place of refuge for political fugitives, who have given umbrage to Austria.

RUSSIA. The Emperor of Russia has presented the King of Prussia with a chain of the cross of St. Andrew, a thing never before conferred out of the imperial family. It is valued at one million of ducats.

MARKETS. Cotton.—The total sales of Cotton during the past year, in Liverpool, amount to 256,790 bales. During the previous year the sales were 394,571 bales. During the week ending 7th, 2,330 bales American, 266 do. Egyptian, 260 Maranham, 1,260 Surat, and 50 bales Bengal have been taken on speculation; and 160 American, 70 Egyptian, 1,350 Surat, and 210 Madras, for Egypt. To-day we had a fair demand from the trade, and the sales of Friday amount to 5,000 bales. Holders generally are firm, though ⅛d decline has in some instances been submitted to, though there is really no quotable change from last week.

On the 7th the flour market of Liverpool was quiet and prices remained the same as last week. Favorable western winds brought a large fleet of vessels from the United States. Within four days the receipts of flour were 36,006 bbls. and 4600 quarters of Indian corn, besides considerable wheat. The sales of wheat and flour have been comparitively limited, and former prices with difficulty obtained. Indian corn has declined 6d. to 1s. per quarter. In London flour was held rather firmly at previous prices, but no probability of an advance.

Sugars were dull, and much neglected, with the exception of West India's.

The Coffee market was stagnant; good ordinary and native Ceylon selling at 45s. 6d. to 46s.

Molasses quiet. Naval stores—Moderate demand, without change in prices.

There continues a good demand for provisions, without any special change in prices—supply moderate.

Tobacco scarce and in fair demand; prices unchanged.

The money market easy, and without special change. Consols 96⅜.

American stocks firm, and without change from last week's quotations.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ARCTIC.

NEW YORK, March 23. The American mail steamship Arctic arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool on the 8th inst. During her first night out, while in the English Channel, she was run into by a lage ship, and sustained some slight damage, which detained her a short time, and this was instrumental in prolonging her passage.

TURKEY. A letter from Constantinople, of the 17th, announces the question in regard to the Hungarian refugees as settled.

The Emperor of Austria has granted a full amnesty to the refugees at Kutayah, on condition that they declare never again to re-enter Hungary. Eight of them only are excepted from this clemency, among whom are Kossuth and Count Bathayany.

Dembinski is expected at Constantinople, where he is permitted to reside.

Advices from Smyrna to the 14th say that the island of Samos has surrendered to the Sultan's authority. The leader of the insurrection is to be given over to Turkish officers.

THE MARKETS. The cotton market is the same as per last Friday.

Coffee neglected—sales only of a small lot of St. Domingo at 48s per cwt.

Turpentine in regular demand at 6s. 9d. a 7s. American rosin 3s. 3d. for common, and 6s. 3d. for finer.

American provisions—steady retail demand. Buyers of pork reluctantly pay the advance. St. Louis bacon advanced one shilling. Lard 15 a 18 5d.—lower. Tallow advanced 6d. Rice quiet—30 tierces S. C. sold at 15s. Tobacco quiet—unchanged in prices.

Red wheat 5s. 10d. a 6s. 3d. Yellow corn 29s 6d. a 39s. Flour—Western canal 20s. 6d. a 21s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 22 a 23s. per bbl.

A NEW CRUSADE FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE HOLY LAND.—It is stated in a late number of the Allgemeine Zeitung that the Austrian Ultramontaine party is preparing considerable difficulties for Prince Schwarzenburg, by its zeal for an object which the Christian world has abandoned—the recovery of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Mahometans. The purpose of the crusades is to be revived, but is to be pursued by the way of diplomacy not by war. It is stated that the Catholic powers, with the connivance of Austria, intend to obtain possession (it is not precisely defined how) of all the sacred spots of the Holy Land, which will be then made over to the Catholic Church. The order of the Holy Sepulchre will be raised to the importance once possessed by the Knights Templars. The Pope is to be the Grand Master, and one Prince of every Catholic State of Europe is to be created Grand Prior. Prince Schwarzenberg, it is said, is not zealous in the cause of the Austrian Pietists, and will probably suppress the whole plan as soon as it becomes politically inconvenient.

GRAPES. The grapes of Lima are of various kinds, and among them one called the Italian, very large and delicious. The vines extend themselves on the surface of the ground, which is very well adapted to support them, being either stony or full of sand. These vines are pruned and watered at proper times, and thrive remarkably without any other care. No other culture is bestowed upon those designed for wine, the demand for them in other respects being too large. At Conception, in Chili, there are vines of several kinds, which vie with the wheat in exuberance, and with regard to the richness and flavor of the grapes, are esteemed beyond any produced in Peru. Most of them are red. A sort of muscatel is also made here, whose flavor far exceeds any of the kind in Spain.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnatti, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.

In 1836, the Whigs, or old Federalists, had three candidates in the field for the Presidency, and the result exhibited the following vote: Mr. Van Buren, 167 Electoral votes; Gen. Harrison, 73; Judge White, 26; and Mr. Webster, 14. The game of the leaders was, either to elect one of their candidates by throwing the Electoral votes of all the States voting against Van Buren, for that one candidate; or to carry the election to the House and take their chances amid intrigue, "bargain and corruption" in that body. But the people defeated them at the polls.

The Whigs of this State elected their first Governor in August, 1836. They effected this mainly by denunciations of the Abolitionists, and by their opposition to a National Bank and a high Tariff; though it was well known that many of their leaders had deserted Gen. Jackson on account of his veto of the Bank charter, while many of them secretly preferred Henry Clay, the author and champion of the "American system." We remember well the emphasis and feeling with which their candidate for Governor, Mr. Dudley, denounced the Abolitionists, and warned the South against their machinations and growing influence. In his letter of acceptance he spoke of the spirit of Abolitionism as a spirit which "*overshadowed the land and threatened to cut asunder the cords of the Confederacy*"; and though Mr. Van Buren had taken the strongest grounds, on various occasions and in various letters, against the Abolitionists, yet he was held up on all sides in the Whig ranks as an enemy to Southern rights, and the people were told that, being a citizen of a free State, he could not be safely trusted. They defeated the Democrats by taking Democratic ground; but in the Presidential election, which took place the ensuing Fall, they were defeated by some 4,000 majority. Since that day Mr. Van Buren has disappointed his best friends, and acted treacherously towards his party generally; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that during his official term he proved true to all the pledges which he had made to the country on this vital question of Slavery.

In that campaign, in this State, the pretensions of Judge White were advocated upon the ground that he was a better Jackson man than Mr. Van Buren; that he was sounder upon the Slavery question; and that he was in favor of a low Tariff and light taxes, while Mr. Van Buren's vote as a Senator from New York in favor of the Tariff of 1828, was pointed to as conclusive evidence that *he* was against Free Trade and disposed to oppress and injure the Southern and planting States. These are facts, which can be proved from the record, it denied. *Such was North Carolina Whigism in* 1836.

But in 1840 the "grand campaign" came off. The Whig leaders had been so often defeated, and were become so hungry for the spoils, that in that campaign they determined that no appeals, no devices, no means should be left untried which might promise success. Mr. Van Buren was again the candidate of the Republican party. He had administered the affairs of the country with marked simplicity and economy, but he had committed some slight blunders and mistakes. These mistakes were taken up and magnified into monstrous crimes. His recommendation that the militia of the country be improved and some general and useful system adopted, was tortured into an attempt on his part to establish a standing army—his approval of negro testimony in the Courts of the United States, was *then* denounced as the rankest Abolitionism, while *now* it is quite common in the free States, under the administration of Mr. Fillmore, for a few ragged free negroes to swear away the right of a Southern master to his slave—his plan of an Independent Treasury was denounced as a scheme for placing in his hands both the purse and the sword of the country, and for encouraging thefts, and giving to the people worthless Bank paper and to the government officers gold and silver—and his expenditures, not more, on an average, than fifteen millions, were declared to be shamefully extravagant, while *now*, under Whig rule, fifty or sixty millions per annum are expended and submitted to without a murmur! In 1836, Gen. Harrison, a citizen of a free State, was considered too doubtful on the slavery question, on account of his associations and well known opinions, to be put upon the track in the Southern States; but in 1840, he was brought forward as the champion of Southern rights and as one of the best friends to our peculiar interests. In one State he was run as the poor man's friend and the good old soldier; in another, as a man who loved hard-cider and gloried in living in a log cabin; in another, as the advocate of the Missouri Compromise; in another, as the friend of a National Bank and a Tariff for protection; in another, as the advocate of a low Tariff on salt and other necessaries, and as a special hater of black cockade Federalists; while in this State his election was urged upon the ground that he was opposed to a National Bank and a high Tariff, and in favor of strict economy and primitive simplicity in the administration of public affairs. In addition to this, in all the States, he was pledged against removals from office for opinion's sake; and every where the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" was held forth to the people as hateful and odious in the extreme. He was elected, and Mr. Tyler, who had recorded his opinions against a National Bank, was chosen Vice President with him. He formed his Cabinet from the ranks of the old Federalists, and the work of proscription was commenced. In the face of the most solemn promises to the contrary, the axe of political decapitation was wielded day and night; and so clamorous were those virtuous patriots who contributed to his election, for office, that they followed the poor old man even into his private chamber, and deprived him, by their petitions and supplications, of the few moments which, each day, he would have devoted to his family and his God. *They hunted him to his grave.* In one short month after his inauguration he died under the weight of his labors and sorrows; and Mr. Tyler succeeded him. Regardless of their promises to the contrary, in many of the States in the preceding election, the leaders passed a Bank bill through Congress; and Mr. Tyler, true to *his* promises and recorded opinions on the subject, vetoed the bill. In the estimation of the leaders he was no longer a Whig. Fierce and bitter denunciations were poured upon him; and in front of all his assailants and traducers towered the form of Henry Clay, himself now beginning to be the chosen "embodiment," and who, with the aid of his partisans in and out of Congress, was paving the way by these denunciations for his own nomination for the Presidency in 1844. Mr. Tyler went through his term, reviled by the very men who had elected him, and that, too, for doing, in his official capacity, what they must have known he would do in a certain contingency; while during his term, he was indebtee for whatever of support and encouragement he received, to the party who opposed his election, but who showed themselves capable, nevertheless, of appreciating merit and firmness in a political adversary. *Such was Whigism in* 1840.

We have seen that, in 1836, the Whigs of this State were *ultra* on the question of Southern rights; *now* they are tame and submissive as a party, and ready to denounce every man who will not approve and laud the so-called "adjustment," as an agitator, a fanatic, and a traitor to the Union of the States.

We have seen that, in 1836, they were opposed to a National Bank and a high Tariff; but we know that in 1841 they branded Mr. Tyler as a traitor because he refused to sign their Bank bill; and we know, furthermore, that in 1844, they preached the doctrine "the higher the Tariff the cheaper the goods," and advocated and defended the Tariff of 1842 on every stump and in all their newspapers in the State.

It is a well-established fact, that from 1835 to 1844 they opposed the Independent Treasury, declaring, among other things, that it would unsettle the currency, and destroy the healthful operations of the Banking system; but *now*, since the system has been tested, and has succeeded in every respect as its friends predicted it would, they are silent in relation to it. They refuse to do justice to the policy of their opponents even in so plain a case as this, fearing, should they do so, that they may lose influence thereby as politicians and partizan agitators. And this, too, from leaders who are in the habit of asseverating, most solemnly, whenever they think they can make any political capital by it, that they are *not* partizans, but *no-party* men, who wish well to their country and rejoice to see it prosper, no matter what policy may prevail, or who may be at the helm!

We repeat what we said in our last issue on this subject: "The leaders of such a party are not to be safely trusted under any circumstances. Out of power, they ally themselves with all factions, and make promises of various kinds to different sections, in order to get in; and once in, they disappoint all sections and all factions, more or less, taking care all the while of their own interests and keeping both eyes fixed constantly on "the spoils."

We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from these facts. We have stated nothing which we cannot prove, and we challenge the Raleigh Register, or any other Federal print, to meet us in argument on these points.

We shall continue our remarks on the subject in our next.

SOFT WORDS.

Mr. Webster has written, for President Fillmore, a letter to the Mayor of Boston, acknowledging the recept of Resolutions recently passed by the authorities of that City in favor of "law and order" and in condemnation of the outrage perpetrated in the rescue of the slave Shadrach. The following soft words occur at the conclusion of this letter:

"The President does not doubt that the people of Massachusetts perfectly well understand the difference between the just discussion of political measures and opposition to legal enactments *already made and established*. He is quite sure that they regard the law of the land, not as a sentiment or opinion, but as a rule of conduct prescribed by the general authority, which all are bound to obey at the risk of the penalties attached to its violation."

That is, the fugitive-slave law is not to be resisted with force, because it has the sanction of "general authority," and it is the law of the land; but it may be "discussed" by the people of Massachusetts! What is this but an *invitation to agitation?* It is now a penal offence—so made by the Legislature of Massachusetts—for any officer of hers to aid in reclaiming a fugtiive-slave, and no jail of hers can be used to secure a slave, after he is taken. The Legislature of that State is now in session, and no member of it moves a repeal of this law, passed in defiance of "general authority" and in open disregard of the Federal Constitution; and yet Mr. Webster, alluding to the views of the people of that State on this subject, administers no rebuke to them by way of recalling them to their duty, but plainly tells them, in the name of the President, that they "perfectly well understand the difference between the *just discussion* of political measures and opposition to legal enactments, *already made and established*." Massachusetts men may go into "*just discussions*" on the subject of the fugitive-slave law, and may labor and band together to repeal it, and thus injure and trample on Southern interests and property; but if Southern men, thus assailed under the Constitution and in opposition to its plain letter, attempt to unite with the view of protecting and defending themselves, they are denounced as hotspurs and "agitators," and the Federal sword is flashed before their eyes!

Such a state of things cannot continue!

THE BOUNTY LAND GRANTS. It is stated that up to this time about one hundred thousand applications have been received for the benefit of this law; and every day's mail adds from five hundred to a thousand to their number. The office is now issuing, it is stated, between one thousand and twelve hundred a week; and it will require more than eighteen months before the claims now on hand can be disposed of, or matured into warrants. All persons interested in the law, or desiring information in regard to it, are requested to address their communications directly to the Commissioner of Pensions.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

We learn that Gov. Reid has made the following appointments, to wit:

Nimrod S. Jarrott, of Macon County, Commissioner to contract for and superintend the making of the Salisbury and Western Turnpike Road.

Henry Cansler, of Lincoln, Charles McDowell, of Rutherford, and Mark Coleman, of Macon, Commissioners to value Cherokee lands.

We shall publish in our next the Resolutions of the Committee of Thirteen of the Virginia Legislature, upon the Slavery question and in relation to the contemplated action of South Carolina. These Resolutions have just been reported to the Assembly, and they will no doubt undergo considerable discussion, and may be amended materially, before they are finally adopted.

Jenny Lind was at St. Louis on the 22d instant. The excitement was very great, and the tickets were averaging $5 premium. The probability is that she will go to Nashville, and be in Wheeling, on her way North, about the middle of April.

DEATH OF MAJ. NOAH. Maj. Noah's death is positively stated in the last Baltimore Sun. He died on the 23d instant, at midnight, of paralysis. He was serene and cheerful to the last.

Henry Clay arrived at Havana on the 17th instant, on his way home by New Orleans.

JUDGE SPRAGUE.

Judge Sprague, of Massachusetts, lately gave a very excellent charge to the Grand Jury of Boston. It is an able and lucid exposition of the laws as a part of the Federal Compact. He puts the higher law completely in the shade, and satisfactorially maintains that there is no "higher law" than the laws of the land. He does not quote the words, but he sustains the doctrine of St. Paul: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God. The powers that be are ordained of God."

Wilmington Commercial.

How fortunate we are in having Judges who will instruct the Grand Juries that they are bound, in the discharge of their duties, *to be governed by the law!* How shall we thank judge Sprague for solemnly holding and announcing that there *is* such a thing as human government, and that the "higher law doctrine"—which would make every man a Judge and a mob the executioner—is *not* the law of the land! We feel very grateful to Judge Sprague for not being a Seward man *on the bench, so far as abstract declarations are concerned*; but if we are not mistaken, it was this same Judge who decided that Craft's house was his castle, and that his doors could not be opened with force, according to law. But that was a *small* and a *practical* matter, and we suppose we ought to drop it. *Mister* Crafts and his lady are now on their European tour. They have already received the benefit of this "higher law;" and Judge Sprague will no doubt charge the Grand Jury against that law until the *next* case arises, when he will deliver an opinion, *off the bench*, as in that case, which will send some other Southern master home with his finger in his mouth.

We beg pardon of every *particular* and *exclusive* "Union" man in the State for having written this article. It is only a way we have of laying facts before our readers, and of defending, now and then, the Constitution and Southern rights. Let us all kneel down—kiss the hand that smites us—give nine cheers for the Union—nine more for Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Foote, and *hold our peace about the Constitution*; and we shall then be, all together, a glorious company of "conservative" and "loyal" Union men! Is it not surprising, that in this enlightened age men will talk about their Constitutional rights? Do these men know that they *have* a Constitution? Why, Mr. Fillmore is President, and he distributes and parcels out the offices! We have *a government* at Washington—a central, consolidated government—a government which has a sword for Texas, indictments for a Southern Governor, and threats of navies and armies for South Carolina—a government which *intends* to enforce the fugitive slave law; and yet Southern men are talking of the Constitution! Away with all such! They are "agitators" and "disunionists."

DEATH OF HON. ISAAC HILL.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, late governor of the State of New Hampshire, and senator from that State in the Congress of the United States, departed this life in the city of Washington on Saturday last. The disease of which he died was consumption. Mr. Hill was a firm, thorough, and high-toned democrat—never flinching or wavering in the cause. He possessed much intelligence, sagacity, and shrewdness, and few men were more vigorous and effective thinkers and writers than was the deceased. During the late political and sectional agitations he stood manfully by his country, and justly won the respect and applause of all whose good opinion was worth enjoying. Mr. Hill was about sixty-three years of age, and leaves a name of spotless integrity, and one which his family and friends may be proud to acknowledge. He was an honor to the State in which he was born, and which, on all occasions and in all places, he served so well. *Washington Union.*

Gov. Hill was born in Massachusetts, but emigrated when a youth to New Hampshire. He was a self-made man—emphatically so. From a printer-boy he became Editor of the Democratic organ in New Hampshire, and wielded for years a vast political influence in that State. He was elected first to the Senate of New Hampshire; next to the Senate of the United States, where he continued until he was nominated as a candidate for Governor of the State. He was elected Governor of New Hampshire for three successive terms, and discharged his duties in an able and most acceptable manner. In the language of a writer in the Washington Union announcing his death, "an honest, upright, and good man has gone to his rest."

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on Friday evening from Chagres, bringing 130 passengers and $517,275 in gold. The United States mail steamship arrived at the same port on Saturday, with the mails from the Isthmus, California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, bringing 150 passengers, and $312,300 in gold.

The political news is not of striking interest. The election of United States Senator had not taken place, but the 17th of February had been fixed for a trial. The contest seemed to be narrowing down between Col. Fremont and T. Butler King. The Pacific News claims a Democratic majority of four in the Legislature, but the party appeared to be somewhat divided.

Business was rather dull at San Francisco.

A bill had passed both Houses of the Legislature, by a two-thirds vote, to remove the State capital from San Jose to Mallego, and wanted only the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The Sacramento Transcript says: "Not a flake of snow has fallen the past winter at Nevada City or Rough and Ready. The mountains contiguous are covered only with a slight fall, which is daily melting under the influence of a bright sun."

AN OUTRAGE.

We see it stated that the dwelling of Col. Lee, of Philadelphia, counsel of Mr. Perdue, of Baltimore, in the recent fugitive slave case, has been shamefully disfigured by throwing some black substance on its walls!

Thus it is that the lawyers even in the free States, who appear under oath and pay for Southern men seeking their just rights, are insulted and their property injured on account of it. If such things are permitted, it will not be long before it will be impossible to get legal aid in the free States in connection with escaped slaves. The members of the bar will be compelled to refuse a performance of their duty.

Those who did this low deed, "were of course sympathizers with the negroes," says the Baltimore Sun. Of course they were, or negroes themselves. These "negro sympathizers" are by no means scarce in the free States.

We are indebted to the Hons. A. W. Venable, T. L. Clingman, J. R. J. Daniel, and David Outlaw for public documents.

The Hon. Robert M. McLane is a candidate for re-election to Congress from Baltimore. Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, is also a candidate for re-election.

The Ohio Statesman of the 19th instant publishes a speech made a short time ago by Mr. Wade, the new senator elect from that State, denuncitory of the fugitive-slave law, in which he casts Fred. Douglass and Abby Folsom quite into the shade. If the report of this higher-law harangue be correct, the honorable gentleman deserves a place in some soothing lunatic asylum far more than a seat in the federal Senate. Great men, these modern apostles of freedom.

Washington Union.

THE REGISTER ANSWERED.

The Raleigh Register recently asked the views of the Democratic papers of this State in relation to the so-called "Union party." That sterling Democratic print, the Wilmington Journal, responds for itself as follows:

"UNION PARTIES AND THE RALEIGH REGISTER. The Raleigh Register of the 15th inst., asks our views, in common with those of the other Democratic presses of the State, upon the subject of Union parties and so on. We reply *explicitly*, that we regard the attempt made to get up a Union party *par-excellence* as a defunct humbug, and the cant made over its remains as pretty much of the same character. We regard the principles of the Democratic party as right and proper, and as founded upon the Constitution, and we regard any party which requires an abnegation of principles, or an abandonment of the organization necessary to carry those principles into effect as a humbug—a humbug devoid of principle—in fact, an unprincipled humbug. An object which cannot be attained by perseverance in a right course, cannot be worth attaining at all. It has only been by a divergence from the fundamental principles of the Democratic creed, that the Union of the States has been placed in jeopardy; it is only by a return to those principles that its future permanence can be secured. We are no disunionists. We do not even agitate the doctrine of secession, knowing that, however true in theory, it could have no practical effect in rendering secession peaceful. But this we do say, that if the Union depends upon unprincipled combinations of "Union at all hazards" men, then it is time for it to be dissolved. But we have, weeks ago, expressed our views upon this subject; sooner, we believe, than any other Democratic press in the State. These views are still unchanged. We then looked upon this as a new dodge, by which a minority party was trying to break up the Democratic organization, and we think so still."

The Register receives but cold comfort for its "defunct humbug." The Warrenton News also responds in the following conclusive style:

"In these interrogatories there are some things assumed as facts, which, perhaps, would be a little hard to substantiate. In the first place, the Register seems to take it for granted that the "Standard" is making "mad assaults upon the Union, and all those who are dispssed to sustain it;" a conclusion which, perhaps, the Standard is not willing to concede. In the third interrogatory, it is indirectly assumed that all who do not associate with the so-called *Union party*, are in favor of dissolution, a conclusion which, we presume, no Democrat will admit. The Democratic Party was formed to "protect and save the Union," and of course the "Democratic Press" would warn no one to keep from it. But we conceive it to be right and proper to warn the people to keep aloof from the *old* humbug under the *new* flag, ycleped "the union party," which is nothiug more nor less than the old disabled craft—Whiggery, endeavoring to rig a jury-mast, to enable her to keep her timbers together, and avoid the lee shore upon which she is driving.

These questions are speciously put by the Register, no doubt for the purpose of bringing in reach another straw, at which drowning men are proverbial for catching."

Good! Is the Register answered?

ARMY PROMOTIONS. We have before us the General orders, No. 15, of the War Department, dated March 13, 1851, containing a list of promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of the official army Register, January 1851. Among the promotions we notice the following:

Brevet Capt. George P. Andrews, 1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, to be *Major by Brevet* "for gallant conduct at Chapultepec," to date from September 13, 1847.

Brevet Capt. George W. Rains, 1st Lieutenant 4th Artillery, to be *Major by Brevet* also, "for gallant conduct at Chapultepec," to date from September 13, 1847.

Brevet Brigadier General Bennet Riley, Lieutenant Col. 2d Infantry, (now Col. 1st Infantry,) to be *Major General by Brevet* "for gallant conduct at Contreras," to date from August 20, 1847.

Brevet Major John H. Winder, Capt. 1st Artillery, to be *Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet*, "for gallant conduct on entering the City of Mexico," to date from September 14, 1847.

Gen. John Gray Bynum has issued a prospectus for the establishment of a newspaper at Rutherfordton, in the Western part of this State, to be known under the title of "The people's Advocate and Constitutional Reformer," and to be devoted to the advocacy of an unrestricted Convention. Mr. Bynum is one of the thirty-seven Western members of the late Legislature, who at the close of its session, issued an address to the people of the State, upon the subject of Constitutional reform, in which the white basis of represenation in the Senate, instead of the present one of taxation, was most warmly advocated. Upon this address we have heretofore commented, and have endeavored to convince our readers of the great injustice and wrong which would be inflicted upon the East, by the proposed change. Now there can be no doubt that this change is the grand and almost exclusive object of those who advocate an unlimited Convention. And such being the case, we are constrained to say, that however much we may esteem Gen. Bynum as a gentleman, a scholar, and a firm and consistent Whig, he cannot, in this undertaking, command our good wishes, nor we will venture to add, those of any other Eastern man, who understands his own interests, and those of the section in which he lives. *Goldsborough Telegraph, (Whig.)*

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Condition of the Northern Markets.

NEW YORK, March 24—2 P. M. Stocks steady. Flour quiet—sales 1,000 barrels at $4,44 a 4,50. Southern, $4,62 a $4,75. Corn meal, $3,06¼. Sales 2,500 bushels Ohio white wheat, 101 cts. Sales 7,000 bushels corn at 64 a 65 cents for mixed and yellow. Oats 48 a 51 cents. Cotton is quiet under the foreign news; small sales—rather favoring buyers. Whiskey, 22¼ a 23 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24—2 p. m. Stocks are steady—United States 6's, 1867, 116¼; Pennsylvania 5's, 93½. Small sales flour at $4,43. Red wheat, 95 a 100 cents, with small sales. Yellow corn, 59 a 60 cents; oats, 38 a 42 cts. Rye, 70 cents.

The steamer Asia, which sailed from New York for Europe on the 25th instant, took out half a million of dollars in specie.

Nomination of Governor of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 21. The whig convention met at 11, a. m. William B. Campbell was nominated for governor unanimously.

Post Office Robbery

UTICA, March 22—Summer A. Williard, a young man of about eighteen, and clerk in the post office at Belfast, Alleghany county, was brought before Commissioner Boyce, of this city, this morning, charged with committing various depredations on the mail, upon the route between Ellicottsville and Hornellsville. A large number of letters having been lost passing on this route, the exertions of Mr. Holbrook, special agent of the Post Office Department, to detect the depredator were successful, and he has obtained unmistakeable evidence against the party arrested. The commissioners required the prisoner to give bail in the sum of $2,500 in default of which he was committed to the jail at Rome.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Dreadful Steamboat Collision—Loss of Life and Property.

WHEELING, March 24. A fearful collision took place between the steamers Lowell and S. F. Vinton, about twenty-five miles below Wheeling, which resulted in a terrible destruction of life and property. The Lowell sunk almost immediately, carrying down with her to instant destruction fifteen of those on board, among whom were the chief engineer and a lady with her three children. The whole cargo of the Lowels is a total loss, including the mails and an iron boat, which she was carrying to its destination. the Vinton escaped uninjured.

Later from Yucatan—Great Massacre Anticipated.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20. Advices seven days later from Yucatan have been received. The country was still in a deplorable condition. A fearful conspiracy had been discovered at Meride, where it had been determined to massacre all the inhabitants and burn the town. It was, however, frustrated and the leaders executed.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

A Mine richer than those of "Ophir," easier of access than those on the "Yuba River," and as inexhaustible as the grains of sand upon the Sea-beach, those of the broad Pacific.

A Galaxy of Lotteries,

Unsurpassed in Brilliancy of conception, seldom equalled in the diversity of Capitals, and never excelled in their proportional arrangement, are all positively to be drawn in April.

One order to the truly fortunate, Far-famed and Old Established house of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Is an endorsed guarantee of a Handsome Prize.

PROCLAIM IT TO THE WORLD!

Nearly one Hundred Thousand Dollars Cash paid for Prizes the last Month!

Such glorious luck never known before! Pyfer & Co., never fail to sell and pay the Large Prizes!

Be sure to address for a handsome Prize, the Old Established Prize Office of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Gorgeous Schemes for April, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date April.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	37,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
3	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	37 00
5	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	50 00
7	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
8	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
9 5 of	15,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
10	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	52,428	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
17	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
18 3 of	10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
21 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
25	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
26	70,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
28	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
29	22,500	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
30	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

April 1, 1851. 33—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hats Boots, Shoes &c.

WOULD respectfully ask attention to the following, a portion of their Spring purchases, which have been received:

Chamelion Hernani, Silk Brocade Labradors,
Fancy Silk Tissues, Berages, Berage DeLains,
Poplins, Prints, French Jaconetts, Embroidered Swiss Muslins, Alborines, Chenie Ginghams,
Lace Shawls, Crape do.
Fancy Cravats for Ladies, Jaspra Silks,
Chenie do. Emb'd Silk Mantillas, Lace and Muslin Visitees, Belts, Lace, Trimmings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Irish Linens, Summer Coatings, and Pant stuffs, &c.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—3t.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Of the State of North Carolina.

THE Second Annual Meeting will be held in the City of Raleigh on the third Wednesday of May next, it being the 21st of the month, at which time the Annual Address will be delivered by Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh. It is desirable that as many Counties as can make it convenient to be represented may do so, as business of importance to the Profession will be brought forward for consideration. Delegates from the County Societies, Associates, and Physicians generally are notified to attend.

WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D.
Secretary.

Raleigh, March 26, 1850. 40—

Spring Styles for 1851.

R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin	HATS,
French style	do. do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver,	do.
Campeachy and Panama,	do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama,	do.
do. " " Leghorn,	do.
Boy's and Children's Summer,	do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican,	do.
Do. do. California,	do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw,	do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—

$10,000! State Bonds.

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., March 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of ten thousand dollars worth of bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the session of 1848–'49, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company."

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "*Proposals for State Stocks.*"

DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—td.

$40,000! State Bonds.

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., March 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of ten years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of this State at the session of 1850–'51 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State."

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "*Proposals for State Stocks.*" DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—td.

EVANS & COOKE,

Old Door West Richard Smith's Old Corner,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery,

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Chené, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLaines,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Parasols,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS.
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

$400 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, David S. Reid,

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Thomas Pitt, late of the County of Edgecombe, did lately in the County of Cumberland in this State, murder one Tilman Hunt, late of the County of Guilford, and that the said Thomas Pitt has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State;

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Thomas Pitt may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation offering a reward of Four Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Cumberland.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Thomas Pitt is described as being 23 or 24 years of age, five feet ten inches high, light hair approaching red, has a down cast look, would weigh 160 or 165 pounds, teeth not very sound and upper ones project, cheek bones prominent, and has freckles on his face and hands. He was last heard of in Petersburg, where he passed under an assumed name.

Given under my hand, and with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor,
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec.*

The Baltimore Sun, the Richmond Examiner, the Norfolk Argus, and the South Side Democrat, (Petersburg,) will copy the above four times each, and forward accounts.

March 19, 1850. 40—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemizets and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Maren 19th, 1851. 40—

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be opened by the Subscribers in the City of Raleigh, the first Monday in March, 1851; and will be kept open for the space of ninety days.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
E. P. GUION.
W. W. HOLDEN.

☞ *Books of Subscriptions may be found at the State Bank and Mr. Turner's Bookstore.*

Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1851. 34—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.

Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

Notice.

I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

WIGS AND SCALPS!

TO those destitute of that great ornament, a good head of Hair, and those whose hair is falling, Dr. Qu

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE.

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladies, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined still not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.
C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851. —

New Books,

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whelton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Women's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillen.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 63—

CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D."

From the widely celebrated Professor Silliman, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven Ct.,849.

Major Pattison, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood, & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.
February 14, 1851. 855—1y.

$125 REWARD.

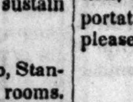
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.



THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address
A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.
April, 1840. 806—cow 1y,pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any other City. A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.
Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C.
March 3d, 1850. 801—1y.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at
TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.
Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by
Henry D. Turner,
North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Grass Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.
Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book.. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.
Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

No. acres.	Persons names.	Location.	Taxes
45.	Heirs of H. A. McNeill.	McDeed's creek,	04 c
22.	" "	Mouth Big Pond,	02
45.	" "	Hart's Branch,	06
50.	" "	Gut creek,	04
25.	" "	Little creek,	06
25.	" "	Morganton road,	08
10.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
64.	" "	Yadkin road,	04
64.	" "	Mill creek,	04
64.	" "	Seal's road,	06
15.	" "	Stear Branch,	02
22.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
225.	Heirs of A. B. McFadyen,	Govenor's creek,	63
110	Heirs of John Black,	Nick's creek,	10
100.	Heirs of Alex Nicholson,	Raccoon creek,	21

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.
A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.
Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

State of North Carolina—Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1851.

Samuel Hyman, Administrator of William S. Hines, against Christopher C. Hines and others, Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D., 1851.
L. JOHNSON, C. C. C.
February, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 33—6w.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton. Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Sing Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850 6—

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.

For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

John M. Sheppard, Jr
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va.
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.
RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

GARDEN SEEDS
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE
February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton. Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Coconut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:
His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.
Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev W. Sewell.
Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

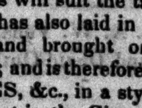
COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handied Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.
JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.
HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road
Meeting at Finch's Store, Johnston County.

A PUBLIC Meeting will take place at Finch's Store, in Johnston County, on Saturday, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

All persons who are interested in the construction of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road are invited to attend.
Fayetteville, March 3, 1851. 36—2t.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind
that may be wanted manufactured
to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,
Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.
April 7, 1850. 809—

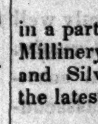
MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the
TRAVELLING PUBLIC
that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

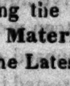
The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.



W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of
Watches and JeWelry,
in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of
Fashionable Jewelry,
such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.



BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ ***As good Workmen as there is in the Union,*** and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose.
His Materials are the best known to the Trade.
The Latest Fashions always at hand.
Call two doors below the Post Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
AT NO. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dobloys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,
Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whitting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoy Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, }
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose, }

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

General Agency,
HAMPTON & STAPP,
TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of land-scrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid.*
J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:
Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.
Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

HARDING'S CLOTHING STORE.
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods ***Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.***

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.
E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

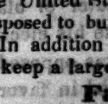
And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.
Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.



I have just received a large stock of ***CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE*** direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of
Farming Implements,
to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet DeCaroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:
6 doz Low's old Brown Windso
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Fortrait, Imitation Fruit, Pencine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—